

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
Onchokan way, 12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, 8:00 P.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Way, 12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, 12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Moore, 12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bellevue, 4:00 P.M.	9:10 A.M.	9:40 A.M.
Grand mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvesters depart Tuesday and Friday at 6 P.M.; arrive Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.		
Grand mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Overland to California.

SILVER CREEK BRANCH, July 20.

We have been encamped at this point the last five days, to recruit our animals. We leave here to-morrow morning for Great Salt Lake City, which is twenty five or seven miles distant. I drove to the city three days ago, to do some business and make arrangements for stopping there two nights. We hired the Church Corral, bought hay for fifteen dollars per ton. All kinds of grain are one price, from oats to wheat, \$1.50 per bushel.

The valley looks small to me, and appears to be overrun with settlers. All of the little fertile patches in the canons are settled by the poor. I think it a hard place for poor people.

The road from here to the city, one half of the way, follows down the most dismal canons. After leaving their mouth, which is four miles from the city, we travel over a gravelly beach, and when coming in sight of the city, it looks as if it sat in a marsh, but on nearing it we find it on an elevation of dry soil, watered by streams from the mountains, which are in close proximity to the city.

Their tops in spots are ever covered with snow. Water runs in the gutters of the principal streets, which are regularly laid out, and very wide. All the city lots, except in the most business part, contain one acre, consequently it covers considerable ground. I should judge there might be six thousand inhabitants. The buildings are mostly one story and very common, mainly built of adobe bricks, although there are some wood buildings.

Brigham has two large and rather fine houses, standing side by side after the Gothic order, with a large lion lying on the balustrade of the portico over the front door. The same animal is on their coin, and I find them quite English in all of their views. Brigham's city property is fenced with a high, solid wall, containing a number of acres, on the most elevated part of the city, in which are extensive mechanic shops, such as blacksmith, carriage, &c.

Our horses and cattle are all doing well, and we have reason to anticipate a successful trip.

We have had little or no sickness except a malarial one, which some are never rid of, but we have got rid of such are the most diseased. Respectfully yours,
JAMES M. LEARNED.

A SECESSION CAP.—Our secession gallery is enriched by the addition of a cap taken from the head of a Tennessee soldier killed at the battle of Bull's Run. This soldier was shot by Cain Billings, of Spring Valley, who is one of the returned volunteers we alluded to a day or two since, and was brought home by him. Mr. Billings started home with the gun belonging to the same soldier, but lost it at Baltimore by some one who had borrowed it for examination retaining possession of it. This cap is a genuine article, and those who visit our counting-room will find it occupying a conspicuous place in the "gallery."

RACINE RELIEF FUND.—On a subscription of \$7,955 in Racine to the volunteer aid fund, \$1,946.35 has been paid. The amount expended is \$966.28. The state has refunded \$656.28, which, with the unexpended amount of the installment paid in, left on the first of August \$1,636.52 in the hands of the committee.

By the way, will the Advocate inform us for what object the state refunded the amount mentioned?

APPOINTMENT.—Among the appointments recently made is that of Mr. Robert A. Knapp of Racine to an acting lieutenant in the U. S. navy.

The La Crosse County Bank is the only one of the ten discredited banks which is not received on deposit by the Madison banks.

RECOVERING.—Eight soldiers were left in Camp Randall and two in Milwaukee, sick. Four of those left there and the two left in Milwaukee, are so far recovered that they will proceed to rejoin their regiment.

IN MEMORIAM.—In various cities of the west, the proposition is being discussed of erecting a monument on which shall be inscribed the names of citizens who may fall in the service of their country.

WHO APPOINTED McCLELLAN?—The President insisted that Gen. McClellan should be called to his present post. A decided majority of the Cabinet would have preferred to let things remain as they were, under Scott, but Mr. Lincoln would not budge.

The letter received to-day from Mr. Learned came through from Salt Lake City in twelve days.

The young men of Shelbygan, between the ages of 15 and 25, are forming a Zouave company. Sylvester B. Lyman is elected captain.

The famous Wild Cat regiment of Pennsylvania is at Harrisburgh, ready to proceed to Harper's Ferry.

The Madison Journal says that Beriah Brown and a Mr. Peck of Michigan, are about establishing a democratic paper in Milwaukee.

SECESSIONISTS IN CLINTON, IOWA.—We learn from an eye witness that two men, James Cottle and son, were found expressing secessionist sentiments at Clinton, Iowa, a few days since. The Union men of the place took the matter in hand, gave them a severe thrashing, and left them duly impressed with the importance of keeping their treason to themselves.

Another Noble Speech from Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

A few days since, the Kentucky regiment at Camp "Joe Holt," near the Falls of the Ohio, in Indiana, invited Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, to visit and address them. In complying with their request, he gave them a magnificent address. Mr. Holt's speeches have the truest in them. There is no alloy in his Unionism. We subjoin a few striking passages:

THE CONDUCT OF THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEUTRALITY MEN CONTRASTED.

Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, for yourselves, unchilled by the Arctic airs of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and, unwearied by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved, and there is for me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains; who still persist in treating this agonized struggle for national existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

THE MEN OF BUNKER HILL AND OF "THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND."

You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the north and west, and with me you will admire their valor, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination, whose earnestness with them has no language of menace or bluster, or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill and the men from the "dark bloody ground," unstrung from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same national battlefield, the heart of freedom will be glad. Carry with you the complete assurance that you will ere long have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before the powerful commonwealth will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the trust of her sisters of the Union.

ULTIMATE SUCCESS CERTAIN—THE ADMINISTRATION MUST ACT FEARLESSLY.

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubts as to possible success may well be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted for a moment to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of a patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fees before summoning him to the bedside. Besides all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforeseen by the founders of our government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The government has been like a strong swimmer, suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer, it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality with which it could subvert the treacherous current and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that we need is irregular in the action of the president, has been fully approved by the country, and will no doubt be approved by congress, on the broad and incontestible principle that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation should not be suffered to become the instrument of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the republic from the perils that beset it, not only may but ought to be taken by the administration promptly and fearlessly.

HOW THE UNION MAN WILL OCCUPY THE CAPITAL.

There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of our situation that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor is your purpose that of conquest or spoliation. Should you occupy the south, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will not be to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is ridden down. Union men who are your brethren through in blood, and will stand by the coming footsteps of your army at the Scottish maiden of Lucknow listened for the air of her native land. It is true, that amid the terror and darkness which prevail there, they are silent and are now silent, but be assured that by the light of the stars you carry upon your banner, you will find them all.

THE STUFF THEY FEED ON.—The Unionist (Ky.) News, one of the most moderate (if the idea of moderation can attach to anything connected with the rebellion), secession papers in the south, under a flaming caption of "Secret Cabinet Meeting—Alarming Rumor—More Truth than Poetry"—has the following announcement:

"A proposition is entertained and under advisement, by Lincoln's cabinet, to import one million of men from Europe for the army. They are to be engaged as emigrants, and brought over free of expense; on the voyage they will be enlisted for the army under inducements of a bounty of 160 acres of land to all who serve during the war. On arrival, they are not to be landed at any port, but will be received on a government vessel and carried to some of the forts and arsenals along the coast, there to be properly drilled into an efficient army."

Perhaps this cool calculator would like to know how many government vessels it would require to receive this small number of one million emigrants. It would require one thousand, each vessel receiving one thousand men! Can't the ships be hired from the confederate navy, without any material diminution of its effective force?

There will be a special election of a senator in Waukesha county, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of Senator Worthington from that county to Madison.

WISCONSIN APPOINTMENTS.—Seth Cashman is a resident of Janesville, Lucius Fairchild of Madison, and Herman Cady of Green Bay.

The Uniontown (Ky.) News, a "secession" organ, wonders that ex-Postmaster General Holt was permitted to finish his Union speech at Louisville. Since the result of the election last Monday has been known, even the rampant querist ought to understand the reason.

In looking over a history of Virginia, recently, we observed that it was settled in the year 1607. For fear some wiseacre may get in our van, we announce, for the benefit of the coming historian, that it was *unsettled* about the year 1861.—Exchange.

No one of the rebellious states has adopted a more fool-hardy course than Virginia, and upon no one will the fearful evils of the rebellion fall more heavily. She has transferred the theatre of the war, with all its disastrous consequences, from the Gulf States to herself, and been made the cat's paw of the originators of the revolt. A terrible retribution is in store for her.

A beggar applying to a lady at Boston, for money to get a dose of castor oil was called in; and the oil was administered gratis, despite his grithes.

thing, charred by the fires and torn by the tempests of revolution, and all over polluted and scarred by the bloody pignards of traitors.

THE LESSONS AND EFFECTS OF THE LATE REVERSE.

This check has taught as invaluable lessons, which we could not have learned from victory, while the dauntless daring displayed by our volunteers is full of promise for the future. Not to mention the untiring bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future, when we recall the brilliant charges of the New York Sixty-ninth and of the Minnesota First, and of the Fire Zouaves? Leonidas himself, while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men. We shall rapidly recover from this discomfiture, which, after all, will serve only to nerve to yet more extraordinary exertions the nineteen millions of people who have sworn that this republic shall not perish; and perih it will not, perish it cannot, while this oath remains. When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewn with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for themselves, that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the magnitude and healt of this rebellion. It is a perfect saturnalia of demagogic passion. From the reddened waters of Bull's Run, and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of infernal ambition, are filling to its brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. Woe, woe, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered.

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.—A Washington correspondent of the Free Democrat, under date of July 3d, says: The Wisconsin regiments of volunteers are all to join Banks' division I understand. The 2d regiment is ordered to Harper's Ferry, and will leave in a day or two. Col. O'Connor took command yesterday. Lieut. Col. Peck, whose resignation has been noticed, is to have a captaincy in the regular artillery. He is highly esteemed by Col. Sherman, in whose brigade he served in the late battle, and from whom he received the warmest endorsements for qualifications and courage. All the wounded of the 2d regiment are doing well.

Gov. Randall and suite yesterday went to Harper's Ferry on a visit to our volunteers, and will return on Monday. He presented a new suit of colors to the 2d regiment here yesterday, prepared by the ladies of Madison. I was not present at the presentation, but understand the occasion was highly interesting and gratifying.

SUN-TREASURY REPEALED.—The old sub-treasury law is modified, so far as the deposit of any moneys obtained on loans is concerned, which may be placed in such solvent specie paying banks as the secretary of the treasury may select. We understand, however, that the sub-treasury is continued in all operation for the collection and disbursement of the general revenue of the country, the same as usual.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES THINK OF FOREIGNERS.—The Richmond Examiner has the following:

"These emigrants [Irish, Scotch, German, &c.] do not, like our ancestors, fly from religious and political persecution. They come merely as animals in search of a rich and free new pasture. They come to gratify their physical want—moral, intellectual and physical wants they have not acquired. They will settle in large masses, and for ages to come will practice an impure materialism. The mass of them are sensual, groveling, low-minded agrarians, and nine-tenths of them would join the Mormons or some such brutal, leveling set, if the opportunity offered to do so."

A VERY "COMPLICATED CASE."—The Paris correspondent of the Paris Times says:

Mr. Faulkner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his political position the most anomalous on record for he is claimed by four governments: the government of the United States, the government of the confederate states, the government of eastern and the government of western Virginia, while two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner lives at Martinsburg.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, AUGUST 6, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to extra milling spring 60¢, currency; fair to good dry shipping 55¢; rejected 50¢. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 3¢ per bushel is made in gold.

CORN—14½¢ per bushel, and 14½¢ per 72 lbs., ear.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14½¢. RYE—quiet at 20¢ per bushel. BARLEY—dull sale at 15¢ per 50 lbs., common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 14¢, 15¢ per 48 lbs. POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10¢ per bushel. PEAS—plenty at 10¢ per bushel. BEANS—plenty and dull at 10¢ per bushel. WHEAT—ranges at 15¢ for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—Green, 2¢; Dry, 5¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2¢, per 100 lbs.

POLTRY—dressed turkeys, 5¢; chickens, 6¢; SHEEP—ranges from 90¢ to 95¢ each.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

For merchants and business men generally, in a most like manner, by A. S. DANTZ, Practical Bookkeeper and Accountant, 101½ Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WATKINS, MASS.

THE BEST WATCH MADE. A GOOD AMERICAN watch on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's Retail Price.

Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.

outfitted & C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers Block.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

CAMP Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Ellis' words; Requiem Mass, Sally the Ball; Toll the Bells of the Hero, Mr. Hearst's like a Silent Lull Dream on Lull; Union, God and Liberty; The Battle of the Marston; Just Over the Way; Mother, Oh Sing of Heaven; Only Waiting on many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of

J. D. B. J. 1861.

TAILORS WANTED!

50 TAILORS wanted, to work on military jackets. J. B. PENDLETON, 1861.

Apples, Peaches and Tomatoes AT WHOLESALE.

I AM prepared to furnish to dealers the above fruits, delivered here, at my store on Main street, as cheap as they can be procured in Chicago.

J. B. PENDLETON, 1861.

SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which wears longer than any other kind and will not gum up.

TALLMAN & CO., 1861.

GREEN BAY FLIES.—For twenty years—and that is about as long as we know anything of Green Bay, comes within one of it—we have never seen the Green Bay flies fly so densely and so far as they did last Wednesday night. At our dormitory on Astor Heights, and three blocks from the river, they were in such myriads and masses as to suggest, as positively to interrupt the vision at a distance of ten or fifteen rods. Windows were completely shaded, doors choked up, shrubbery overborne, and trees swayed down by them. At the old Astor House, twenty years ago, we saw three wheelbarrow loads carted from the front porch of a morning; but then they were confined to the front street nearly, and did not exceed the flight of last night, in their most prolific issues.—Bay City Press.

One who has not witnessed the phenomenon above referred to, can scarcely form a conception of the countless myriads of these insects which throng the banks of the river at Green Bay, for two weeks or so in the latter part of July.

The Green Bay fly is a large, brown insect, the body being about an inch and a half long, with two antennae projecting from each end, obliquely upward and about the length of the body. They never eat anything, but live on their stock of provisions for life bound up in their skins, and grow smaller instead of larger. As their provisions spend, they shrink and crawl out of their skins, to their very toes, and leave them sticking to the walls and trees to which they make fast for the purpose.—They are generally on the wing between sunset and dusk, rarely progressing more than 50 or 100 yards from the river bank. They are so noiseless on the wing, that you cannot hear a single fly at a distance of a foot from the ear, and yet when fluttering in full force, they produce a sound like that of a merry breeze in a tree top. Towards the close of their season, we have seen them and their skins lying six inches deep under the trees near the water. They are perfectly harmless, not even giving an offensive odor, from such masses of their dead.

A small variety of the same fly is sometimes seen about Madison.—Madison Argus.

SURGEON OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Dr. A. J. Ward of this city, received a dispatch from Washington to-day announcing him to take the position of surgeon of the second Wisconsin regiment, now vacant in consequence of the death of Surgeon Lewis.

Dr. Ward will accompany the gentleman in every respect well qualified for that place.—Madison Journal.

SWORD FOR GEN. SIEGEL.—The sword which the Union men of St. Louis design presenting to Gen. Franz Sigel, the order for which was given some weeks since, has been received, and will be ready for exhibition to his friends in a day or two. It is a most beautiful weapon, displaying elaborate and elegant workmanship; the inscription commemorating the brilliant exploit at Carthage. It is a suitable gift to a patriotic and gallant officer.—St. Louis Democrat, 5th.

GEN. McDOWELL.—Gen. McDowell is a native of Columbus, son of the former clerk of the courts of Franklin county. Early in life he visited France with a teacher by the name of Gauthier. Upon his return, he was nominated as a cadet to West Point. He has been on Gen. Scott's staff, was a favorite of the old chief, and has been reported as an officer of great promise.—Cleveland Herald.

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TALLMAN & CO., 1861.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL, HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

LOW

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SOAPS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, DRY FRUIT, SALT FISH, DRY FISH, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, CANDLES, FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

OF the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of DRESS GOODS is unsurpassed in variety and styles.

Black & Fancy Silks

In great varieties. BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALINETTES, MOHAIRS, NATIONAL AND LUSTER GREY, CHALISES, DELAINS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever. EMBROIDERY IN SETTS, Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank \$38,338.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and
in course of transmission, 62,690.99
Cash loaned on call, 100,000.00
Total Assets, \$201,029.10

LIABILITIES.

Payable for losses and claims, 70,232.89
Payable for interest on loans, 15,000.00
Payable for dividends, 200,225.00
Payable for other claims, 200,225.00
Total Liabilities, \$201,029.10

Guarantee of Assets.

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Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

McKey & Bro's July Circular.
GREAT ARRIVAL
MERCHANDIZE
McKEY & BRO'S.

JANESVILLE BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE
No. 9, Main Street.

LEGAL.
State of Wisconsin.
Circuit Court for Rock County.

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Chicago and North-Western Railway
Passenger Trains, for Chicago, 7:30 A.M.
Passenger Trains, for Chicago, 7:30 A.M.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE
ETNA
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LEGAL.
State of Wisconsin.
Circuit Court for Rock County.

LEGAL.
State of Wisconsin.
Circuit Court for Rock County.

Chicago and North-Western Railway
Passenger Trains, for Chicago, 7:30 A.M.
Passenger Trains, for Chicago, 7:30 A.M.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE
ETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

McKey & Bro's July Circular.
GREAT ARRIVAL
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Question to be Settled.

The question which Gen. Butler asks the administration to decide for him, is practical and not political in its nature. What shall be done with the slaves at Fortress Monroe whose rebel masters have abandoned them? They are not fugitive slaves, and cannot be returned under that or any other law. They are human beings, able to help us in the contest with the rebels; and if permitted to fall into the hands of the enemy, will be of great use to him in various ways in conducting the war. Shall we abandon some nine hundred of them who are protected by the fortress, drive them away by force, and thus give aid and comfort to the enemy? Gen. Butler recognizes the claims of these poor people on the ground of humanity, as well as because of the probability of their being used for the benefit of the enemy. "If," says he, "it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration." Certainly not; its inhumanity and the narrow and bigoted prejudice which would be apparent in such an objection, would cause it to be dismissed without further thought. If these slaves are kept at the fortress or in our camps, what is to be done with them? Employ the men in throwing up entrenchments; the women in cooking and washing for the soldiers; and thus let them support themselves upon their wages.

But if the camp is removed, and no work needed from them, shall these people follow and be supported at the nation's expense? We answer yes, if they cannot be usefully employed by the army. They are paupers, and must not be permitted to die of starvation. We cannot think, at this time, of transporting them out of the country. It would cost too much, and would deprive the south of laborers, who will be needed more than ever when peace returns. Why not enroll as many of them in the army as sappers and miners as may be needed? They might be employed also as teamsters, and to perform manual service in the camps to relieve our volunteers, paying them wages. In many places, as the army advances, the traitors will not only abandon their negroes, but their houses and lands; why not install negro families in these, allotting for the time being, a proper share to each; encouraging them to cultivate the soil—to raise crops and stock for their own subsistence. While doing this they should be sure of the protection of the government. When their masters return, if they ever do, the slaves, having been abandoned, should be free; while the land question may remain for future settlement.

During the war, this negro question will constantly present itself, and must be settled. We would go further than Gen. Butler, and acknowledge all the slaves of rebel masters to be free, whether they are abandoned or not; but as far as he goes, and we think he has made decided progress in the right direction, he will receive the support of the people, who are anxious that "the cause of the war" shall be disposed of by the war.

We see Gen. Clellan lauded for the many reforms he has already instituted in the army at Washington. He will have order and discipline—he is in favor of banishing the grog shops—keeps his officers and soldiers out of the city—and attends personally to all the details of his camp. We notice, too, that he calls for plenty of artillery, and more cavalry. Can any body tell why all this was not attended before? Whatever the answer may be, the people are thankful for the change, though it has been at the cost of many lives and deep humiliation.

DIRECT TAX.—Congress passed a law, at the late session, to levy a direct tax of \$20,000,000 upon real estate, and three per cent on incomes over \$800 per annum. Every resident is entitled to an exemption of \$500. The definition of incomes will probably be net profits. The states are allowed 15 per cent for collecting the tax, otherwise the United States government appoints officers for that purpose. The amount for Wisconsin is \$519,688, to be collected in 1862.

TREASURY NOTES.—Congress authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue notes of the denomination of \$5, \$10 and \$20, payable in specie on demand, redeemable at such points as the secretary may direct, without interest. These notes will have a wide and general circulation, and will be largely used in exchange dealings with different parts of the country, as they will be at par everywhere.

Ben McCulloch is a medium-sized, light complexioned man; sanguine-nervous temperament; about 50 years of age; considerably bald; has the appearance of an overworked mercantile man; is active, quick, rather restless; amiable in his address; speaks low and confidentially, and possesses elements of the successful leader.

Gen. Butler on the Contraband Question.

The following interesting letter from Gen. Butler has been received at the war department. It will be read with great interest: "HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, 1861."

"Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir:—I am glad to receive on the morning of the 26th of July from Major-General Dix, by a telegraphic order from Lieutenant-General Scott, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of this department, four regiments and a half, including Col. Baker's California regiment, to Washington, via Baltimore. This order reached me at two o'clock a. m., by special boat from Baltimore. Up to and at the time of the order, I had been preparing for an advance movement by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yorktown, and especially by seizing a large quantity of negroes who were being pressed into their service in building the entrenchments there. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then throwing up intrenchments, and to enable me to hold the town with a small force, while advanced up the York or James river. In the village of Hampton there were a large number of negroes, composed in a great measure of women and children of the men who had fled thither within my lines for protection, who had escaped from marauding parties of rebels who had been gathering up able-bodied blacks to aid them in constructing their batteries on the James and York rivers. I had employed the men in Hampton in throwing up intrenchments, and they were working zealously and efficiently at that duty, saving our soldiers from the labor of the mid-day sun. The women were earning substantially their own subsistence in washing, marketing, and taking care of the clothes of the soldiers, and rations were being served out to men who worked for the support of the children. But by the evacuation of Hampton, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of troops, leaving me scarcely 5,000 men outside the fort, including the force at Newport News, all these black people were obliged to break up their homes at Hampton, fleeing across the creek within my lines for protection and support. Indeed it was a most distressing sight, to see these poor creatures, who had trusted to the protection of the arms of the United States, and who aided the troops of the United States in their enterprise, to be thus obliged to flee from their homes and the homes of their masters, who had deserted them, and become fugitives from fear of the return of the rebel soldiery, who had threatened to shoot the men who had wrought for us, and to carry off the women, who had served us, to a worse than Egyptian bondage. I have therefore now within the entrenchments, this side of Hampton, nearly 3,000 of these poor, feeble-bodied men, 30 of whom are men substantially past hard labor, 175 women, 225 children under the age of 10 years, and 170 between 10 and 18 years, and many more coming in. The questions which this state of facts presents are very embarrassing.

"First.—What shall be done with them?

"Second.—What is their state and condition?

"Upon these questions I desire the instructions of the department.

"The first question, however, may perhaps be answered by considering the last. Are these men, women and children slaves? Are they free? Is their condition that of men, women and children, or that of property, or is it a mixed relation? What their status was under the constitution and laws we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and a state of war upon that status? When I adopted the theory of treating the able-bodied negroes fit to work as property liable to be used in aid of rebellion, and so contraband of war, that condition of things was far met as I then and still believe, on a legal and constitutional basis. But now a new series of questions arise. Passing by women, the children certainly cannot be treated on that basis; if property, they must be considered the incommensurate, rather than the auxiliary of the army, and of course, in no possible legal relation, could be treated as contraband. Are they the property of any kind, if they have been left by their masters and owners, deserted, thrown away, abandoned, like the wrecked vessel upon the ocean. Their former possessors and owners have causelessly, traitorously, rebelliously, and to carry out the figure, practically abandoned them to be swallowed up by the winter storm of starvation. If property, do they not become the property of the salvors? but we, their salvors, do not need and will not hold such property; has not, therefore, all proprietary relation ceased? Have they not become, thereupon, men, women and children? No longer under ownership of any kind, the fearful soldiers of fugitive masters, have they not by their masters' acts, and the state of the war, assumed the condition which we hold to be the normal one, of those made in God's image? Is not every constitutional, legal and moral requirement, as well to the runaway master as their relinquished slaves thus answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled by this reasoning to look upon them as men and women. If not free born, yet free, unumbrated, sent forth from the hand that held them never to be reclaimed.

"Of course if this reasoning thus imperfectly set forth is correct, my duty as a humane man is very plain. I should take the same care of these men, women and children, as I would of the same number of men, women and children, who for their attachment to the Union had been driven or allowed to flee from the confederate states.

I should have no doubt on this question, had I not seen it stated, that an order had been issued by Gen. McDowell in his department, substantially forbidding all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines, or being harbored there. Is that order to be enforced in all military departments? If so, who are to be considered fugitive slaves? Is a slave to be considered a fugitive, whose master runs away and leaves him? Is it forbidden to the troops to aid or harbor within their lines the negro children who are found therein, or is the soldier, when he has found them, to destroy their means of subsistence, to allow them to starve because he has driven off the rebel master?

How shall the commander of a regiment or battalion sit in judgment upon the question, whether any given black man has fled from his master, or his master fled from him? Indeed, how are the freeborn to be distinguished? Is any one more or less a fugitive slave because he has labored upon the rebel intrenchments? If he has so labored, if I understand it, he is to be harbored. By the reception of which are the rebels who have wrought all the rebel masters desired, marked their battery, or those who refused to labor and left their battery unmarked.

I have very decided opinions upon the subject of this order. It does not become me to criticize it, and I write in no spirit of criticism, but simply to explain the full difficulties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the government, I, as a soldier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my

reasoning, I should take a widely different course from that which it indicated.

In a loyal state, I would put down a servile insurrection. In a state of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property which constituted the wealth of that state and furnished the means by which the war is prosecuted, besides being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration.

Pardon me for addressing the secretary of war directly upon this question, as it involves some political considerations as well as propriety of military action.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 7.

The formation of brigades announced by Gen. Banks as fast as regiments arrive. Gen. Abercrombie's brigade consists of the 1st Wisconsin, Col. Starkweather; the 4th Connecticut, Col. Woodhouse; the 12th Massachusetts, Col. Webster; the 16th Indiana, and Major Doubleday's battery. His staff consists of Adjutant Chapin and Quartermaster Keyes, of the 1st Wisconsin; the remainder to be appointed.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Aug. 7.

Col. McArthur's twelfth regiment returned from Cape Girardeau to-day, from their expedition to capture Col. Marsh. The four pieces of artillery that they took with them were left, at Col. Marsh's request. To-day the Empress, from St. Louis, brought down the Missouri ninth, with two 24 pounders.

Col. Marsh has now three regiments—his own, Col. Smith's, and one Missouri regiment, and another to arrive on the steamer January. They are strongly entrenching themselves, in a most favorable position. Cape Girardeau is now safe from any force Joe Thompson can bring against it. The formidable Jeff, is probably still at Bloomfield, forty miles west of Cape Girardeau.

The gun-boats constructed for this post will arrive here from New Albany in a day or two. They will prove a welcome addition to the force of Gen. Prentiss.

Reports continue to arrive of the movements and plans of the rebels in Missouri and elsewhere. At Norfolk, Wednesday, from Col. Turchin's camp, armed men, both horse and foot, were seen on the Kentucky side. Col. Turchin yesterday sent out a scouting party of seventeen men, in command of Capt. Wiley. They went to the station on the Cairo and Fulton road, and there heard that a force, reported 3,000 strong, had been in that vicinity menacing the railroad; but had hastily retreated to New Madrid, and found shelter under Gen. Pillow there. The secessionists with whom the scouts conversed were very outspoken and defiant, and boasted that in sixty days the federal forces would be glad to retreat across the Mississippi. The rebel Missourians will be likely to become "Arkansas travelers" in less than that time.

Three deserters from Capt. Williams' Co., of the 19th, have been taken. One who seduced the others away will be court-martialed and shot. He is a Mississippian, and a deliberate traitor. The party are under guard.

A loyal magistrate at Commerce, McIntyre, was driven out by the rebels and fled to Cape Girardeau. His crime was conferring with Col. McArthur's expedition which touched at Commerce on the way up St.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 6.

Hampton will be re-occupied on the arrival of the first regiment from the north.

The Quaker City, arrived here, picked up this P. M., near the Cape, a small boat containing ten shipmasters and their crews, who had escaped from Fort Oregon, North Carolina. They gave some startling intelligence of the doings of the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet there are three steamers and a pilot-boat—privateers. One of them, the Gordon, ran the blockade at Charleston, and the whole coast, up to Hatteras Inlet, ten days ago, since when she has captured the brig W. H. McGilvery, of Bangor, from the Carolinas, with molasses, and the schooner Proctor, from Cuba, with fruit. All the privateers are armed with rifled cannon. Newburgh, North Carolina, is the headquarters of the pirates. The gun-boats are being collected and moved to Norfolk, to be taken down the canal. The bark Glen, of Portland, with government coal, was captured a week ago, and taken into Beaufort, North Carolina.

The refugees state that the confederates scarcely regard the coast blockade at all. During all this time several gun-boats have been quietly anchored at Old Point.

The frigate Wabash has arrived from Charleston for coal and water, having been relieved by the Roanoke. She captured the Mary Alice, of New York, which had been taken by the piratical schooner Dixie. The prize crew are now prisoners on the Wabash. She also took the brig Sarah Star, bound from Wilmington to Liverpool, with turpentine and rosin, and sailing under English colors.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.

Four or five batteries of rifled cannon of heavy calibre arrived, via the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, to-day. Preparations are being made to take them on board a government steamer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

The Post's Washington dispatch says: "No rebel troops are within ten miles of Alexandria, but a deserter from the rebels, who was impressed, says the rebels retain the old position, and are badly provided, being alternately starved and suffocated. They are much disorganized by the late battle, and large numbers, especially foreigners, are being impressed."

"The war department has official information of the victory of Lyon over McCulloch."

QUINCY, Aug. 7.—9 P. M.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph train going west, this morning, was fired into by rebels about six miles from Palmyra. The force could not be estimated; they were rained; but sixty shots struck the locomotive, and about a dozen passed through the coaches. No passengers were injured; the engineer, however, received a slight scratch from a bullet on the side of the head.

The telegraph line is cut several miles from Palmyra, and at least in one other place, further west.

Captains Burnap's and Palmer's companies of cavalry marched into Missouri, yesterday morning, fully equipped.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.

There has been the usual military excitement here to-day. Three months' soldiers who have been paid off are re-enlisting for the war rapidly, and but few will leave the service. Preparations are being made to give ample and comfortable quarters to the large force that is soon expected here, in pursuance of the design of Gen. Fremont to rapidly concentrate forces here both for defensive and offensive purposes.

The secessionists this morning attempted to raise an excitement on account of three fugitive slaves having taken refuge in the arsenal. Their outcries were at once hushed.

by the prompt rendering up, by the military of the slaves to their owner. This conduct has had a marked favorable effect upon the public mind.

The city is full of reports of an engagement at Springfield, and people are greatly excited; but measures have been taken to prevent any disturbance occurring.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

General Order No. 45, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into the service, is now officially explained. It is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nations only, or to companies of the same name, but to companies where officers only speak English, of men not understanding it.

The twenty-ninth section of the act approved July, 1838, granting three months' extra pay in lieu of bounty to soldiers who may re-enlist, and the third section of the act approved June, 1850, granting a bounty equal to transportation from New York to soldiers who may re-enlist from distant states, having been repeated by the act approved August 3d, 1851, in future no such bounties will be paid. Hereafter, when volunteers are mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service.

The President has appointed H. G. Wells, of Michigan, as Minister Resident to Honduras.

Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, of the corps of engineers, being declared a defaulter to the government, is dismissed.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

Gen. Porter, provost marshal, cowardly a hackman, the pole of his horse, and fell from his horse, in front of Willard's Hotel last night. A volunteer marshal standing near, and mistaking the marshal for a friend, begged him to remember his position, whereupon Porter struck him also, in the face. The major sent a note this morning, in the nature of a challenge, of which Porter took no notice, on the ground that to fight a volunteer officer was beneath his dignity. The major has preferred charges against Porter.

Gen. Banks' army return many fugitives, greatly to the disgust of both officers and soldiers. He is acting under Patterson's old orders, which he found on hand.

There are great complaints yet touching the delay in paying soldiers. One regiment has not received a cent, although it is two months and a half since it was mustered in. The officers have drained their private purses in lending to their soldiers. The trouble in this case, at least, is not with the pay rolls, which have long been waiting.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 7.

A band of rebels numbering a thousand or twelve hundred made an attack upon a company of Union men at the depot, this Monday morning, last at 5 o'clock. There was considerable amount of arms and ammunition for the United States troops stored at this place under the guard of troops composing this camp. The United States volunteers numbered about 750, under the command of Capt. Moore. The fighting lasted one hour, when the rebels retreated. Meantime, Capt. Moore having been reinforced by about 150 men from Centralia, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river, gave chase after the rebels for about a mile and a half, killing one of the number, and taking 18 prisoners; also capturing 31 horses and two secession flags. Several rebels wounded in the chase; after the battle six or eight rebels found dead on the field. In the afternoon a bearer of a rebel flag of truce to the Union camp admitted that they carried away over 14 killed, and as many more were wounded and missing. The rebels were led by Martin Green, brother of ex-Senator Jim Green. Of the Union men 3 were killed and 8 wounded. Athens is a small town in extreme northeast Missouri, on Des Moines river, 25 to 30 miles west of Keokuk. It is reported that the rebels, having been further reinforced by 500 or 600 troops from Iowa, have taken up their line of march on Monday night in pursuit of the rebels. They camped 80 miles from Athens, and a fight has no doubt taken place at that place unless the rebels ran.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 8.

The cavalry charge heretofore reported, was made by a scouting party sent out to ascertain if the enemy were approaching.

After our troops had encamped for the night at Dog Spring, and seeing a regiment of infantry coming along the road, a Lieutenant ordered the charge, which resulted in killing 30 of the rebels and wounding 8.

The charge was not intended by General Lyon, and probably prevented the rebels from attacking his main body, which had they done, they would unquestionably have been routed with severe loss.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken possession of high ground to observe our position, were dispersed by a few shells from Capt. Totten's battery, which wounded some thirty of them. On Saturday morning our force moved forward cautiously, and on approaching Curran the rebels to the number of 3,000 were seen posted on the heights south-west of that place. Gen. Lyon immediately formed his army for battle, and gave the order to advance. The Union force was approaching a piece of timber, a battery fired upon them, and they retreated in haste. It is not known whether any of the enemy were killed on Saturday. We did not lose a man and took several prisoners. Our army encamped for the night at Curran. On Sunday morning Gen. Lyon determined to retire to Springfield, as most of the enemy are mounted and they might flank him and take Springfield.

Price, Rains and Parsons are said to have 20,000 men and their command, and Ben McCulloch 4,000. The latter are well armed and effective troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 7.

Col. Phelps, it is said, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and will remain at Newport News. Col. Bendix's resignation has been accepted, and he leaves to-night for New York, and will soon return with a new regiment. A large accession to Captain Kilpatrick's mounted riflemen is expected to-morrow.

Lieutenants Butler and Fisk yesterday went out with a flag of truce from Newport News, for the accommodation of a lady wishing to return to her friends. They found no confederates within 6 miles of camp. The party were hospitably entertained by a company of horsemen. The men picked up yesterday by the Quaker City, represent provisions as being very cheap in North Carolina. Harvest being abundant. A prize cargo of cheap sugar was taken into Newport and brought 9 cents per pound.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.

The 19th Indiana regiment arrived here this morning. The Philadelphia train due here early this morning has not yet arrived. It is reported that some of the cars went off the track into the Susquehanna river, the facts are not ascertained.

The democratic state central convention met at the Delevan House to-day. A large

number of prominent democrats from all parts of the state are present. The platform will be made broad that all men willing to endorse it will be invited to participate in the convention and support its candidates.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Flour market 5 cts better, with fair export demand. Sales 10,000 bbls. 4.25a4.30 super state; 4.15a4.25 extra state; 4.20a4.30 super western; 4.40a4.50 common; medium extra west, 5.00a5.05 shipping extra R. H. Ohio; Canadian flour firmer. Sales at 4.25a4.30 super; 4.45a7.50 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2.80a3.35. Receipts of wheat 3,545 bush. Market 1a2 cts better, with limited supply. Sales 10,000 bush. 80a88 for Chicago spring; 93a1.05 Milwaukee club; 1.03 for Racine shipping.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.

Flour quiet. Sales 3,000 barrels, good to choice country extra, at 3.60a3.75. Wheat moderately active, closing firm at 75c for No. 2 and 1 in store. Receipts 1,000 barrels flour, 25,000 bushels wheat.

ORDER OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The Leesburg, Va., Washingtonian containing the following official order to Col. A. T. M. Rust, commanding militia London county:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Manassas, July 23, 1861.

COLONEL.—Mr. Geo. Johnson, special agent of the quartermaster department, is directed to London county for the purpose of collecting wagons, teams and grain forage for the use of this army. It is expected that he will have no difficulties whatsoever; that the local citizens of your rich county will be glad to have an opportunity thus to furnish supplies for our army, which has so gloriously maintained the independence and sovereignty of Virginia, and driven back in ignominious flight the invaders of her soil. But at the same time, all classes of your citizens must contribute their quota; therefore, if necessary, it is expected that a constraint must be employed with all who are forgetful of their obligations.

By order of GEN. BEAUREGARD.

WHAT NEXT TO BE DONE.—Forney writes a long letter from Washington to the Philadelphia Press, in which occurs this paragraph: "The capital safe, what is next to be done? Peace is rendered more than ever impossible by the victory of the enemy. They now boast that they will hem us in within this ten miles square; and in our streets and public places, in the hotels and houses of congress—yes, even in our pulpits—they hear scorn upon the flag of our fathers, ride the seasons of the revolution, attack the constitution and insolently defy the public authorities. Mr. Breckinridge threatens the president from his place in the senate, surpasses Rhetts and Yancey in the violence of his denunciations of the preparations to preserve the government, and openly visits the secession prisoners in our jails, holding familiar conversation with them. Mr. Vallandigham obediently follows his example in the house. I know that in many private residences in this city these demonstrations are applauded, and the defeat of our army celebrated with ecstatic enthusiasm. These parties are not merely the infuriated foes of the United States, but they are inflated with the belief that the war commenced upon the authorities of the government, will close in their complete triumph. When the federal power is fully restored at this point, and when the majesty of the law can no longer be insulted with impunity, it will be the first duty of the president and of Gen. McClellan to root out all covert and overt treason from every community over which the flag of our country is permitted to float, beginning with Washington. Duty, rigorously discharged, will, however, be preceded by demonstrations of far greater consequence. It is especially that we may be prepared for these demonstrations, that I have ventured to speak in such candid language in this correspondence."

PROOF THAT THE REBELS WERE BEATEN.—The secession correspondent of the Louisville Courier, "Se De Kay," after describing Beauregard's discovery that Tyler's attack on the centre of the rebel position was only a feint, says the troops were marched at double quick to that part of the field "from which he had been driven back some two miles. Now came the tug of war.—The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers were slain, and the flower of our army lay strewn on the field, ghastly in death or gasping with wounds. At noon the cannonading is described as terrific. It was an incessant roar for more than two hours. The havoc and devastation at this time being fearful. McDowell was just in the act of possessing himself of the railway to Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But most opportunely, I may say providentially, at this juncture, Gen. Johnston, with the remnant of his division, re-appeared and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage ground. Now hope again dawned upon us," &c. Then came the strange retreat and panic on our side.

The next day, we select (from a special despatch to the Charleston Mercury) the account of the death of Gen. Bee, who was in command of the South Carolinians at the point above described by the Louisville correspondent. "The brunt of the morning's battle was sustained by his (Bee's) command until half past twelve o'clock.—Overwhelmed by superior numbers, and compelled to yield to a tide swept every thing before it, Gen. Bee rode up and down his lines, encouraging his troops, by every thing that was dear to them to stand up and fight. At last, a single brave brigade of Gen. Johnston's division, with every field officer killed or disabled—he rode up to Gen. Jackson and said: 'General, they are beating us back.' Here follows a description of Gen. Bee's last charge and death, which not bearing on the point we desire to develop, is omitted.

Such are the accounts of the battle of Manassas, written from the battle-field to Louisville, Richmond, and to Charleston, by the rebels themselves. A fair study of them, as narrated by these southern writers, instead of having a depressing effect, should inspire our soldiers with confidence, and have a cheering effect upon the Union cause. They prove that "the flower of the southern army" were "beaten back two miles," until "the result hung trembling in the balance;" or, as described by another, until "the fortunes of the day were against them;" that the rebels were "compelled to yield before a fire that swept every thing before it, and threatened destruction to them;" that McDowell was nearly possessed of the railway to Richmond, when "all would have been lost;" that "large numbers" of the rebels were "slain," and "the flower of the army" was "lost," and bringing the most gloomy reports; and finally, that Johnson, in the agony of spirit excited by his apparent discomfiture, exclaimed: "Oh, for four regiments!" and nothing but the opportune and unexpected arrival of these, saved the rebel army from destruction.

"Well, Mr. J., how did you get through the 4th?" "Oh, very well indeed, but it was the 5th that troubled me."

A wit once asked a peasant what part he preferred in the great drama of life. "I mind my own business," was the reply.

WILD CAT BASKING.—The Berlin Court, of the 2d inst, says:

The Outagamie County Bank, the Winnebago County Bank and the Green Lake County Bank were all owned, ostensibly at least, by the Messrs. Cronkite of Neenah. The first two were banks of issue, and the last, deposit alone. These gentlemen were also large land owners, besides being deeply engaged in various speculative operations, such as lumbering, etc.

We said they were the ostensible owners of these concerns. If holding on deposit the available capital of a community, or rather withdrawing the said capital, placed confidentially in their hands to make exchanges, in the purchase of grain, payment of debts, etc., and devoting it to purposes of doubtful and private speculation, constitutes ownership, then doubtless were the Cronkites the real owners of the above named concerns.

The Appleton Crescent, of the 28th ult., said:

The Outagamie Bank failure may, we now think, be considered a total loss. Mr. Cronkite has failed in every respect to make good his promises to a committee of the depositors, and has made no effort to exhibit of the affairs of the bank, etc., and it is now believed that these promises were made to gain time to prevent depositors securing themselves from loss.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS CITY PROPERTY!

Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.

E. L. DILMCK, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished. ap12dw1t

Dentistry.

M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial dentures on Vulcanized Rubber Base. This substance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is more with greater ease than any other material, and can be made at a price which places it within the reach of all. It also continues to be the only one in use. It is also superior to all others; together with all other styles of work now in use. mar12dw1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

JULY 26th, between the residence of Wm. A. Lawrence and the American Hotel, a large plain black leather bag, containing a sum of money, and a pocket watch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the store of S. H. Oliver. aud1w

STATE OF WISCONSIN ROCK COUNTY, SS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the drawing of the Grand and Petit Jurors for the November term of the Circuit Court for Rock County and State of Wisconsin for the year 1861, will take place at the office of the Clerk of said court, Saturday, August 10th, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in presence of the sheriff and a Justice of the Peace of said county.—Dated August 8th, 1861. aud1w

SHERRIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY, ss. James Colson, plaintiff, vs. M. Pratt and Carlos Brown, defendants.

By virtue of an execution in the above entitled cause, I issued out of the circuit court for the county of Rock, Wisconsin, in force of the above named plaintiff and against the defendants above named, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

THE 24th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the post office, in the city of Janesville, in the state of Wisconsin, all the right, title and interest which the said M. Pratt had in and to the following described real estate lying and being in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of section 25, T. 18 N. R. 18 E. of the 18th range, 72 links to the west boundary line of railroad, thence south 88 degrees north line of section 17, claims

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 8th, 1861.	Arrive.	Go.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 P.M.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

SILVER CREEK BRANCH, July 20.

We have been encamped at this point the last five days, to recruit our animals. We leave here to-morrow morning for Great Salt Lake City, which is twenty five or seven miles distant. I drove to the city three days ago, to do some business and make arrangements for stopping there two nights. We hired the Church Corral, bought hay for fifteen dollars per ton. All kinds of grain are one price, from oats to wheat, \$1.50 per bushel.

The valley looks small to me, and appears to be overrun with settlers. All of the little fertile patches in the cañons are settled by the poor. I think it a hard place for poor people.

The road from here to the city, one half of the way, follows down the most dismal cañons. After leaving their mouth, which is four miles from the city, we travel over a gravelly beach, and when coming in sight of the city, it looks as if it sat in a marsh; but on nearing it we find it on an elevation of dry soil, watered by streams from the mountains, which are in close proximity to the city.

Their tops in spots are ever covered with snow. Water runs in the gutters of the principal streets, which are regularly laid out, and very wide. All the city lots, except in the most business part, contain one acre, consequently it covers considerable ground. I should judge there might be six thousand inhabitants. The buildings are mostly one story and very common, mainly built of adobe bricks, although there are some wood buildings.

Brigham has two large and rather fine houses, standing side by side after the Gothic order, with a large lion lying on the balustrade of the portico over the front door. The same animal is on their coin, and I find them quite English in all their views.

Brigham's city property is fenced with a high, solid wall, containing a number of acres, on the most elevated part of the city, in which are extensive mechanic shops, such as blacksmith, carriage, &c.

Our horses and cattle are all doing well, and we have reason to anticipate a successful trip.

We have had little or no sickness except a moral one, which some are never rid of, but we have got rid of such as are the most diseased. Respectfully yours, JAMES M. LEARNED.

A SECESSION CAP.—Our secession gallery is enriched by the addition of a cap taken from the head of a Tennessee soldier killed at the battle of Bull's Run. This soldier was shot by Cain Billings, of Springfield, who is one of the returned volunteers we alluded to a day or two since, and was brought home by him. Mr. Billings started home with the gun belonging to the same soldier, but lost it at Baltimore by some one who had borrowed it for examination retaining possession of it. This cap is a genuine article, and those who visit our counting-room will find it occupying a conspicuous place in the "gallery."

RACINE RELIEF FUND.—On a subscription of \$7,955 in Racine to the volunteer aid fund, \$1,946.35 has been paid. The amount expended is \$966.28. The state has refunded \$636.28, which, with the unexpended amount of the installment paid in, left on the first of August \$1,636.52 in the hands of the committee.

By the way, will the Advocate inform us for what object the state refunded the amount mentioned?

APPOINTMENT.—Among the appointments recently made is that of Mr. Robert A. Knapp of Racine to an acting lieutenant in the U. S. navy.

The La Crosse County Bank is the only one of the ten discredited banks which is not received on deposit by the Madison banks.

RECOVERING.—Eight soldiers were left in Camp Randall and two in Milwaukee, sick. Four of those left there and the two left in Milwaukee, are so far recovered that they will proceed to rejoin their regiment.

IN MEMORIAM.—In various cities of the west, the proposition is being discussed of erecting a monument on which shall be inscribed the names of citizens who may fall in the service of their country.

WHO APPOINTED McCLELLAN?—The President insisted that Gen. McClellan should be called to his present post. A decided majority of the Cabinet would have preferred to let things remain as they were, under Scott, but Mr. Lincoln would not budge.

The letter received to-day from Mr. Learned came through from Salt Lake City in twelve days.

The young men of Sheboygan, between the ages of 15 and 25, are forming a Zou-ave company. Sylvester B. Lyman is elected captain.

The famous Wild Cat regiment of Pennsylvania is at Harrisburg, ready to proceed to Harper's Ferry.

Another Noble Speech from Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

A few days since, the Kentucky regiment at Camp "Joe Holt," near the Falls of the Ohio, in Indiana, invited Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, to visit and address them. In complying with their request, he gave them a magnificent address. Mr. Holt's speeches have the true ring in them. There is no alloy in his Unionism. We submit a few striking passages:

THE CONDUCT OF THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEUTRALITY MEN CONTRASTED.
Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, as for yourselves, unchilled by the Arctic air of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and, unswayed by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus nobly resolved, and there for the first time, the enchantment of the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is barrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains; who still persist in treating this agonized struggle for national existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

THE MEN OF BUNKER HILL, AND OF "THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND."
You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the north and west, and with me you will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination, whose earnestness with them has no language of menace or bluster, or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill and the men from the "dark bloody ground," untrammelled from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same national battlefield, the heart of freedom will be glad. Carry with you the complete assurance that you will be long here, not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can pass before the powerful machinery will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the truest of her sisters of the Union.

ULTIMATE SUCCESS CERTAIN.—THE ADMINISTRATION MUST ACT FEARLESSLY.
Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted for a moment to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of a patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fees before the question of the patient's life. Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforeseen by the founders of our government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The government has been like a strong swimmer, suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer, it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality with which it could subdue the treacherous current and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was illegal or irregular in the action of the president, has been fully approved by the country, and will no doubt be approved by congress, on the broad and incontestible principle that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation should not be suffered to become the instrument of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the republic from the perils that beset it, not only may but ought to be taken by the administration promptly and fearlessly.

HOW THE UNION MEN WILL OCCUPY THE SOUTH.
There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of your mission that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor is your purpose that of conquest or spoliation. Should you occupy the south, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will not be to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is trodden down. Union men who are your brethren through in those states, and will list in for the coming footsteps of your army as the Scottish maidens of Lucknow listened for the air of her native land. It is true, that amid the terror and darkness which prevail there, they are silent and are now unseen, but be assured that by the light of the stars you carry upon your banner, you will find them all.

IT will be the first and the highest duty of the American army, as it advances south, by its moderation and humanity, by its exemption from every excess and irregularity, and by its scrupulous observance of the rights of all, to show how fully both it and the government it represents have been traduced. * * * * * But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woe unutterable, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword flamed over the portals of Paradise until now, it has been drawn no holier cause than the one which you are now engaged. Remember, too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike in the power of truth and duty, strike with a bound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon ingrates and traitors and pariahs, whose lust for power would make of this land one vast Golgotha, rather than be balked of their guilty aims—and may the God of your fathers give you the victory.

OUR DUTY TO THE FUTURE.
Soldiers, when Napoleon was about to spur on his legions to combat, on the sands of African desert, pointing them to the Egyptian pyramids that loomed up against the far-off horizon, he exclaimed, "From yonder pyramids twenty centuries behold your nations." The thought was sublime and electric, but you have more than this. When you shall confront those hosts who are the United States, and when you strike the member that not only do the good and the great of the past look down upon you from heights infinitely above those of Egyptian pyramids, but that uncounted generations yet to come are looking to you, and claiming at your hands unimpaired heritage to them of that priceless heritage which has been committed to our keeping. I say its unimpaired transmission—in all the amplitude of its outlines, in all the symmetry of its matchless proportions, in all the palpitating fullness of its blessings—not a miserable, shrivelled and shattered thing, charred by the fires and torn by the tempests of revolution, and all over polluted and scarred by the bloody pignards of traitors.

THE LESSONS AND EFFECTS OF THE LATE REVERSE.
This check has taught us invaluable lessons, which we could not have learned from victory, while the dauntless daring displayed by our volunteers is full of promise for the future. Not to mention the intrepid bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future, when he recalls the brilliant charges of the New York Sixty-ninth and the Minnesota First, and the of the Fire Zouaves? Leonidas himself, while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men. We shall rapidly recover from this discomfiture, which, after all, will serve only to nerve to yet more extraordinary exertions the nineteen millions of people who have sworn that this republic shall not perish; and perish it will not, perish it cannot, while this oath remains. When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewn with the bodies of patriots, men who could die for themselves, and that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the unspeakable and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is a perfect saturnal of domestic passion. From the reddened waters of Bull's Run, and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of infernal ambition, are filling in the brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. Woe, woe, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered.

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.—A Washington correspondent of the Free Democrat, under date of July 3d, says: The Wisconsin regiments of volunteers are all to join Banks' division I understand. The 2d regiment is ordered to Harper's Ferry, and will leave in a day or two. Col. O'Connor took command yesterday. Lieut. Col. Peck, whose resignation has been noticed, is to have a captaincy in the regular artillery. He is highly esteemed by Col. Sherman, in whose brigade he served in the late battle, and from whom he received the warmest endorsements for qualifications and courage. All the wounded of the 2d regiment are doing well.

Gov. Randall and suite yesterday went to Harper's Ferry on a visit to our volunteers, and will return on Monday. He presented a new suit of colors to the 2d regiment here yesterday, prepared by the ladies of Madison. I was not present at the presentation, but understand the occasion was highly interesting and gratifying.

SEC-TREASURY REVEALED.—The old sub-treasury law is modified, so far as the deposit of any moneys obtained on loans is concerned, which may be placed in such solvent specie paying banks as the secretary of the treasury may select. We understand, however, that the sub-treasury is continued in all operation for the collection and disbursement of the general revenue of the country, the same as usual.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES THINK OF FOREIGNERS.—The Richmond Examiner has the following: These emigrants (Irish, Scotch, German, &c.) do not, like our ancestors, fly from religious and political persecution. They come merely as animals in search of a richer and fresher pasture. They come to gratify physical want—moral, intellectual and religious wants they have not acquired. They will settle in large masses, and for ages to come will practice an impure materialism. The mass of them are sensual, groveling, low-minded agrarians, and nine-tenths of them would join the Mormons or some such brutal, leveling sect, if the opportunity offered to do so.

THE STUFF THEY FEED ON.—The Uniontown (Ky.) News, one of the most moderate (if the idea of moderation can attach to anything connected with the rebellion,) secession papers in the south, under a flaming caption of "Secret Cabinet Meeting—Alarming Rumor—More Truth than Poetry"—has the following announcement: "A proposition is entertained and under advisement, by Lincoln's cabinet, to import one million of men from Europe for the army. They are to be engaged as emigrants, and brought over free of expense; on the voyage they will be enlisted for the army under inducements of a bounty of 160 acres of land to all who serve during the war. On arrival, they are not to be landed at any port, but will be received on a government vessel and carried to some of the forts and arsenals along the coast, there to be properly drilled into an efficient army."

GREEN BAY FLIES.—For twenty years—and that is about as long as we know anything of Green Bay, comes within one of it—we have never seen the Green Bay flies so densely and so far as they did last Wednesday night.

At our dormitory on Astor Heights, and three blocks from the river, they were in such myriads and masses as to make it positively to intermit the vision at a distance of ten or fifteen rods. Windows were completely shaded, doors choked up, shrubbery overborne, and trees choked down by them. At the old Astor House, twenty years ago, we saw three wheelbarrow loads carted from the front porch of a morning; but then they were confined to the front street nearly, and did not exceed the flight of last night, in their most prolific issues.—*Bay City Press.*

One who has not witnessed the phenomenon above referred to, can scarcely form a conception of the countless swarms of these insects which throng the banks of the river at Green Bay, for two weeks or so in the latter part of July.

The Green Bay fly is a large, brown insect, the body being about an inch and a half long, with two antennae projecting from each end, obliquely upward and about the length of the body. They never eat anything, but come with their stock of provisions for life bound up in their skins, and grow smaller instead of larger. As their provisions spend, they shrink and crawl out of their skins, to their very toes, and leave them sticking to the walls and trees to which they make fast for the purpose. They are generally on the wing between sunset and dusk, rarely progressing more than 50 or 100 yards from the river brink.

They are so noiseless on the wing, that you cannot hear a single fly at a distance of a foot from the ear, and yet when fluttering in full force, by these almost infinite numbers, they produce a sound like that of a merry breeze in a tree top. Towards the close of their season, we have seen them and their skins lying six inches deep under the trees near the water. They are perfectly harmless, not even giving an offensive odor, from such numbers as they dead. A small variety of the same fly is sometimes seen about Madison.—*Madison Argus.*

SURGEON OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Dr. A. J. Ward of this city, received a dispatch from Washington, calling upon him to take the position of surgeon of the second Wisconsin regiment, now vacant in consequence of the capture of Surgeon Lewis. Dr. Ward will accept, and is a gentleman in every respect well qualified for that place.—*Madison Journal.*

SWORD FOR GEN. SIGEL.—The sword which the Union men of St. Louis design presenting to Gen. Franz Sigel, the order for which was given some weeks since, has been received, and will be ready for exhibition to his friends in a day or two. It is a most beautiful weapon, displaying elaborate and elegant workmanship; the inscription commemorating the brilliant exploit at Carthage. It is a suitable gift to a patriotic and gallant officer.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

GEN. McDOWELL.—Gen. McDowell is a native of Columbus, son of the former clerk of the courts of Franklin county. Early in life he visited France with a teacher by the name of Gauthier. Upon his return, he was nominated as a cadet at West Point. He has been on Gen. Scott's staff, was a favorite of the old chief, and has been appointed as an officer of great promise.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A VERY "COMPLICATED CASE."—The Paris correspondent of the Paris Times says: Mr. Faulkner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his political position the most anomalous on record, for he is claimed by four governments: the government of the United States, the government of the confederate states, the government of eastern and the government of western Virginia, while two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner lives at Martinsburg.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.
JANESVILLE, August 8, 1861.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to extra spring 65c70, current; fair to good dry 60c65; rejected 50c. The above figures are for current delivery of 5 and 8c per bushel is made payable in gold.
CORN—10c15 per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14c16 per 72 lbs. ear.
OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14c15. RYE—quint at 20c25 per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—dull sale at 15c20 per 50 lbs., common to good quality.
TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1.40c1.75 per 40 lbs. 50c. The above figures are for current delivery of 5 and 8c per bushel is made payable in gold.
BUTTER—plenty at 10c12c; fair to choice 10c. BEEF—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.
WOOL—ranges at 15c27c for common to choice fair clean clips.
HIDES—Green, 25c35; Dry, 50c.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 9c12; chickens, 5c6; BEEF PELTS—ranges from 30c60 each.

BOOKS KEPT!
For all sorts of business men generally, in a master like manner, by A. S. BANTZ, Practical Bookkeeper and Accountant, Janesville, Wis.
AMERICAN WATCHES!
MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS.
THE BEST WATCH MADE.
A GOOD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's Retail Price.
Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Particular attention paid to repairing FIRE WATCHES. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.
CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.
J. C. SPALDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.
JANESVILLE, July 9th, 1861.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!
CAMP Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. J. G. Thompson's, and other songs, by J. H. W. Smith, of the "Horn," My Heart is Like a Silent Lake, Dream on Little, Union, God and Liberty, The Star of Bethlehem, Over the Hill, O. H. S. of Heaven, Only Waiting, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store, No. 1, D. WILSON, Janesville, July 9th, 1861.

TAILORS WANTED!
50 TAILORS wanted, to work on military jackets. MCKEY & BRO. Jy2ndawt

Apples, Peaches and Tomatoes AT WHOLESALE.
I AM prepared to furnish the above Fruits, delivered here, at my store on Main street, as cheap as they can be procured in Wisconsin.
R. F. PENDLETON, Jy2ndawt

A SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which wears longer than any other kind and will not gum machinery. For sale at TAILMAN & O'LEARY, Jy2ndawt

A BEGGAR applying to a lady at Boston, for money to get a dose of castor oil was called in, and the oil was administered gratis, despite his grimaces.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.
W. L. MITCHELL, CAN SELL LOW as any one in the west. Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TOBACCO, SOAPS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, DRY FRUIT, SALT FISH, DRY FISH, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, CANDLES, FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED
as represented at sales. 10c2dawt Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.
THE ATTENTION
OF the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of DRESS GOODS is unsurpassed in variety and style. Black & Fancy Silks in great varieties. BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIENS, NOIRAIRES, NATIONAL AND LUSTRE GREYS, CHALLIES, DELAINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.

Broche Shawls, cheaper than ever. EMBROIDERY IN SETTS, Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c. in great abundance and at prices that will astonish all. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeanes, Tweeds, Linens, Summer Stuffs, Vestings, &c., &c., AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the Worth of their Money in good goods, that will Not Fail on their Hands, are cordially invited to call. Goods Shown Free of Charge. Jy2ndawt O. K. BENNETT.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

JUST RECEIVED BY James Hutson, Next Door to Myers' Block & Bro, Main Street, - - - Janesville, WISCONSIN. WHERE he may be found ready to repair the undersoal of all such shoes for the want of Good Soles for the Union. He has the best stock of BOOTS & SHOES ever offered in this city, which he will sell at prices correspond with the times, and.

Will Warrant Them to all purchasers who will call and examine for themselves before purchasing. His stock is NEW AND FRESH, consisting of all the latest styles of Boots and Shoes, and a large assortment of GENT'S GAITERS of every description. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Polka Boots, Gaiters, Slips and Gaiters in great variety. Boys' Boots and Shoes, of every style and quality. Having selected this stock with great care, he can warrant it of the best material and made by the best workmen, and in the latest style. Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from his old customers, and he is assured all who are disposed to call, that no establishment in the west can out sell him, either in price, quality or style. Particular attention will be paid to Custom Work. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and all kinds of work done promptly and at short notice. References were made to various persons, and for reference to the durability of his work, he refers to his former customers, the citizens of Rock county. N. B.—Don't forget the old Stand, one door south of Myers' & Bro. Main street. JAMES HUTSON, Janesville, Wis., June 8th, 1861. Jy2ndawt

NATIONAL FLAGS!
For sale by McKee & Bro. We keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes of flags of the best woolen fabric. may14dawt MCKEE & BRO.

Kerosene Oil, BURNING Fluid, Camphene and Lamp Oil, &c. Jy2ndawt COLWELL & CO.

Teas! Teas!
THIS very best in the city can be had at the Drug and Grocery Store of J. H. W. SMITH, No. 1, D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis., June 8th, 1861. Jy2ndawt

Union Note Paper!
6 DIFFERENT Styles of Union Envelopes constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail. may14dawt O. J. DEARBORN.

POWERS' Ambrotype, Photograph
FINE ART GALLERY!
LAPPIN'S HALL JANESVILLE, WIS.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.
W. L. MITCHELL, CAN SELL LOW as any one in the west. Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TOBACCO, SOAPS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, DRY FRUIT, SALT FISH, DRY FISH, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, CANDLES, FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED
as represented at sales. 10c2dawt Opposite the Hyatt House.

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NEW DEAL

PALMER'S Drug and Tea Store.
PRICES TO CORRESPOND with the Price of Produce and VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of MEDICINES, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS, FLUID, OILS, &c., Toilet and Fancy Articles, Patent Preparations and Specifics to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS for medical purposes, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, FRUITS AND FIXINGS for Family Use. Window Glass, CLASS WARE, Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the country are now compelled to submit. I will sell all kinds of goods as cheap as any other house in Janesville, for the same quality of goods, and in the same quantity. Deliver Them Free of Charge to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as wish them sent by rail. My

TEAS!
BLACK AND GREEN, as well as many other articles in which I deal, have become indispensable to all families that use them. To such as have long dealt with me, I refer all new customers for information as to the quality of my goods, their prices, and my way of doing business. A. PALMER, Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

COLOGNES!
TRY OUR Rose Geranium Cologne, the cheapest and best in market. We also make a superb German and Prairie Flower COLOGNE, and sell them 50 Per Cent Lower than the Tulleifer Preparation from abroad sold by other dealers. PALMER'S DRUG & TEA STORE, West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

HOUSE LOTS
Reduced Prices. I OFFER my beautiful House Lot in the Depot and Railroad track, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. I have also some eligible lots in my addition, west of the Depot, which I will sell at prices within the reach of all who desire to secure A Cheap and Permanent Home in the city. Persons desiring LARGER TRACTS, can be accommodated in the same neighborhood, with parcels suited to their wants at low figures. Also, Business Lots on West Milwaukee street for Sale or Rent. TERMS EASY, AND TITLE PERFECT. A. PALMER, Drug and Tea Store, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, June 17th, 1861. Jy2ndawt

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
Boots and Shoes, Cheap for Cash. HAVING located myself in the first store east of the Rock County Bank, in the New Block, where I intend keeping a full assortment of Boots and Shoes of my own manufacture. I have now on hand, and am constantly receiving from the best kind of French Call and Kid Boots to be found in this city. I shall be happy to accommodate, and will guarantee satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favor me with a call. JENS JONSSON, Janesville,

